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L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar for six months.
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ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

From the Wilmington Journal.

Report of the Commissioners on the Freedmen's Code.

As the bills introduced concern every resident of the State, a short digest is enclosed of each. It will be seen that the first has reference to persons of color, and the remainder to both whites and blacks. The report accompanying the bills is long and full, giving the reasons in detail for the necessity of each

A bill concerning Negroes, Indians and persons of color or mixed blood.

SEC. 1. Defines who shall be deemed a negro, or colored person, or persons of mixed blood, within the generations designated.

SEC. 2. Declares that, in all statutes and judicial proceedings, such a person shall be properly described by the term "person of color."

SEC. 3. Declares persons of co or to be citizens of the State.

SEC 4. Confers on them all the privileges of white persons in conducting their suits, and in the mode of trial by jury.

SEC. 5. Places the colored apprentice on the same footing with a white one, and leaves the law, declaring in what cases they should be found, as it now exists in the Revised Code.

SEC 6. Certain marriages deemed to be not void, but voidable, though celebrated in due form, between slaves and free negroes, are declared valid.

SEC 7. Certain past marriages between them, existing at certain fixed periods, by mere consent and without due celebration, are validated; and provision made for perpetuating the evidence thereof being recorded.

SEC. 8. Inducements are held out to such as are thus married under Section 7, to have their marriages recorded.

SEC. 9. Contracts between persons of color, and between them and whites, for live stock, are required to be in writing.

SEC. 10. Makes void all marriages between whites and persons of color.

SEC 11. Allows persons of color to bear witness where their rights of person and property are concerned.

SEC. 12. A person of color examined as a witness, shall be warned to declare the truth.

SEC. 13. Any person of color, convicted of an assault, with intent to commit a rape upon a white female, shall suffer death.

SEC. 14. The criminal code, affecting white persons, is extended to colored persons, in all things, unless otherwise expressly excepted in the bill (Sec. 13, above is the only exception.)

SEC. 15 & 16. Wardens of the Poor, for persons of color, may be appointed. Left discretionary with the appointing Court, as blacks are too few in number to require an additional Court of Wardens.

The remaining Sections of the bill are appropriated to the report of "such laws and parts of laws, now in force, as, in the opinion of the Commissioners, should be repealed, in order to conform the statutes of the State to the Ordinance of the Convention abolishing slavery," and the new order of things arising out of the same.

A bill to punish persons pursuing and injuring horses, and other like stock, with intent to steal—provides that if any person shall pursue, kill, or wound any horse, mule, ass, jenny, neat cattle, hog, sheep, or goat, with intent to convert the same to his own use, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction shall be punished in all respects as if convicted of larceny, though such animal may not have come into the actual possession of the person so offending, and also punishes all persons aiding and abetting in like manner, and may be prosecuted alone or with the principal actor.

A bill to prevent wilful trespasses on lands, and stealing any kind of property therefrom—provides that after being forbidden to do so, no person shall enter upon the premises of another without a license, and is guity of a misdemeanor if he so does; and if he unlawfully enter the premises of another and carry off any wood or other kind of property whatsoever, growing, or being thereon, if the act be done with a felonious intent, be deemed guilty of larceny and punished as for that offence, and if not done with such an intent, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor—allowing persons who may make a written affidavit, before any Justice of the Peace, that any of his cattle or other live stock has strayed away and he has good reason to believe that it is on the premises of another, then such Justice may allow such persons to enter on the premises of another with one or more servants, without fire arms, in the day time, (Sundays excepted,) to make search.

A bill to punish vagrancy. (Declares who are vagrants and punishes them by fine and imprisonment, unless they enter into a recognizance in such sum as the court shall prescribe, conditioned for their good behavior and industrious peaceable deportment for one year, in which case they are discharged upon payment of costs and charges.)

A bill to punish seditious language and insurrections in the State. (Provides, 1st, That if any person, by words spoken, written or published, shall endeavor to excite in any person whatever, a spirit of insurrection, conspiracy, sedition or rebellion against the government of the State, such person, on conviction, shall stand in the pillory one hour, receive one or more public whippings and be imprisoned for twelve months. 2d, That if any person be found in a state of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the State, or shall agree to join any conspiracy, &c., or shall procure or pursuade others to join therein, or shall aid any person engaged therein, on conviction shall suffer death.

A bill to prevent enticing servants from fulfiling their contracts or harboring them. Provides that any person enticing, procuring or persuading any servant, who has contracted in writing to serve his employer, to unlawfully leave; or if any one shall harbor and detain any servant, then in either case, such person and servant may be sued, singly or jointly, by the master, and on recovery, shall have judgment for the actual double value of the damages assessed

A bill to secure the agricultural laborers the pay in kind. Provides that when agricultural laborers have contracted in writing for their wages, to be paid in a part of the crops cultivated by them, such part shall not be subject to sale under executions against their employers, or the owners of the lands cultivated.

A bill more effectually to secure the maintenance of bastard children, and the payment of fines and costs on conviction in criminal cases. Provides that in all pleas of the State where a person may be fined or sentenced to pay costs, and in all cases arising under the 12th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "Bastard Children," when the putitive father shall be charged with the costs or the payment of money for the support of a bastard child, and such person shall be subject to be committed to prison in default of paying the same, that the Court may sentence such person to the House of correction, not exceeding ——— months, as the Court may deem proper, *provided, however*, that such person, may bind himself as an apprentice, at such price as the Court may direct, by indenture, the money to be paid to a County Trustee, and to be treated and regarded as an apprentice in all matters, except education.

A bill to establish work houses or houses of correction in the several Counties of the State.

From the Selma Daily Messenger.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The historical "Monroe Doctrine" grew out of the administrative policy of Mr. Monroe when President, in reference to two subjects, each of which was of great importance to the United States. The first declaration of principle in our diplomatic history known as the Monroe doctrine originated in 1823, in the controversy between the United States, Great Britian and Russia, concerning the boundary of our northwestern territory. The European powers asserted that the unoccupied portions of this continent were subject to colonization, and that they might lawfully enter and claim the unocupied territories by actual settlement and continued occupancy. The position thus assumed by the trans-Atlantic Governments was controverted by Mr. Monroe, who asserted as is shown in the official correspondence between John Q Adams, his Secretary of State, and Mr. Middleton, our Minister at the Russian Court, and Mr. Rush, our Ambassador at the Court of St. James, that Mexico and the South American States were independent sovereignties, and had succeeded to the rights of Spain in their territories; that the United States claimed jurisdiction over the western territory to the Pacific ocean; that the American continents were under the exclusive dominion of the powers between whom they had been partitioned, and that their territories were covered and shielded by the flag of some existing Government and were not open to colonization and settlement by any European power.

The second branch of the Monroe Doctrine originated in the position assumed by President Monroe in his message of 1823, concerning the declaration of the European powers combined in the Holy Alliance at the council of Verona in 1822. This assembly solemnly declared that the European governments had a right to assume a hostile attitude towards those nations where an overthrow of government might operate as an example. And that it was their determination to restore to their former allegiance the Spanish American States, which had recently declared their independence. President Monroe regarded the declaration made at Verona as too deeply involving the interest of the United States for him to remain silent on the subject. In his message of 1823, he stated that the United States would consider "any attempt of the allied powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to their peace and safety."

These facts show that the Monroe Doctrine consisted of two distinct propositions, the first of which is, that the unoccupied territories of the western hemisphere were not subject to entry and occupancy under the right of colonization and settlement, so long asserted by Great Britian. The second proposition was that the avowed determination of the Holy Alliance in the subjugation of the Spanish American States to their former allegiance to the mother country, was dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, and could not be allowed by them.

Are the Planets Habitable?

A few years ago, Dr. Whewell wrote a book to prove that the more distant planets of our system are uninhabitable. Applying the law of inverse squares to their distances from the sun, the diminution of temperature was found to be so great as to preclude the possibility of human life in the more remote members of the solar system. But—not to mention the hazardous task of attempting to prove a negative—the influence of an atmospheric envelope was overlooked in those calculations. The omission vitiates the whole argument. It is perfectly possible to find an atmosphere which would act the part of a barb to the solar rays, permitting their entrance toward the planet, but preventing their withdrawal. For example, Professor Tyndall tells us, a layer of air only two inches in thickness, and saturated with the vapor of sulphuric ether, would offer very little resistance to the passage of the solar rays, but would cut off fully thirty-five per cent. of the planetary radiation It would require no inordinate thickening of the layer of vapor to double this absorption; and it is evident that, with a protecting envelope, which permits heat to enter, but prevents its escape, a comfortable temperature might be obtained on the surface of our planet most distant.

It is the presence of a protective atmosphere that renders the earth itself habitable, and in regions where it is so modified by the absence of aqueous vapor as to lose its protective power, man cannot live. One cause of the coldness of high mountain tops is their being lifted beyond the protection of the layer of moist air, which lies close to the earth. The withdrawal of sunshine from any region over which the atmosphere is dry, must be followed by quiet refrigeration. The moon would be rendered uninhabitable by beings like ourselves, through the operation of this single cause.—With a radiation, uninterrupted by aqueous vapor, the differences between her monthly maxima and maxima of temperature must be enormous. The winters of Thibet are almost unendurable, from the same cause. Humboldt dwelt upon the "frigoric power" of the central portions of the Asiatic continent, and controverted the idea that it was to be explained by reference to their elevation; there being vast expanses of country, not much above the sea level, with an exceedingly low temperature.—He did not seem to be aware of this one most important cause which contributes to the observed result. The absence of the sun at night causes powerful refrigeration when the air is dry. The removal, for a single summer night, of the aqueous vapor from the atmosphere which covers England, would be attended by the destruction of every plant which a freezing temperature could kill. In Sahara, where "the soil is fine and the wind is flame," the refrigeration at night is often painful to bear. Ice has been formed in this region at night. In Australia also, the diurnal range of temperature is very great, amounting commonly to between forty and fifty degrees. In short it may be safely predicted that, wherever the air is dry, the daily thermometric range will be great. Great clearness as to light is perfectly compatible with great opacity as to heat. The atmostphere may be charged with aqueous vapor, while a deep blue sky is overhead; and on such occasions the terrestrial radiation would, notwithstanding the "clearness," be intercepted. It is consequently impossible for any one on earth to be sure that the distant planets are uninhabitable and that the sun cannot be to them, as to us, a vivifier as well as a worker —*All the Year Round.*

Farming in Brazil.

A Brazilian correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* gives the following interesting account of clearing land in that empire:

I have learned some new things about farming, and believe that every country, in its peculiar customs, has something to instruct and be imitated, while we would improve on it. The process of clearing land, for instance, in Brazil is *unique*, and as it is the universal custom, I will describe it, as I have seen it thoroughly demonstrated under my own eye, and adopted by my own countrymen. The Brazilian forests, whether virgin timber or of the secondary growth, where squatters have once cleared up little patches and allowed them again to fall back into a state of nature, are full of vines and underbrush in most places.—If this growth was like the oak and other hard brush of Missouri it would a formidable job to cut it down. But is all alike succulent weeds forced to an extraordinary size by the showers and the sun of a perpetual spring. Even cotton and the castor oil plant, and, in some extent, tobacco and red peper, assume these proportions when undisturbed.

Now, into this forest a Brazilian will walk with his *espada*, a big knife, which is a cross between a sword and an Arkansas toothpick, and with all the motion of a fencing master, and with some not known in that science, but which he learns from his father and from practice, he hews every thing down not larger than his arm or his leg with the ease that a body hacks down mullen stalks. The Brazilian slashes over his head and beneath his feet and on each side, and before him, and the whole tangled mass, is soon like even mowed hay, covering the whole surface of the ground. He then passes over the same field with an ax, felling the larger timber, except perhaps some precious woods, and chopping all the branches level.

An expert hand will clear an acre a day, and drop it over, and thus continue the process as long as time or inclination suits, or still he has farm enough open for the small requirements of himself and family. He then waits two or three weeks till the whole mass is dry, when he takes some favorable day and wind, and fires it to the windward, and the flames soon cover over the whole surface, hissing and crakling like a western prairie on fire, consuming every weed and every ant and any other *bichos* or wild "varmints" that may be nestled there. The ground is then ready to receive his crop. He does not have to "log-roll" and labor on trunks and stumps which remain, for the ground needs no plowing, and the logs and stumps will all rot out in two or three years, manuring the soil in the mean time. He plants manioc, or beans, corn, or potatoes; and, of late years, has learned to plant coffee-trees on the same ground, thus supporting his family till the coffee-trees are large enough to bear and crowd out other vegetation.

Weeds will not come on a good burn for a year or two, thus giving him several crops without labor, and when the weeds do come on, if he is one of the roving sort, who do not have patience to wait for coffee, he will make another clearing as before, rather than keep the weeds down. This accounts for a great many abandoned places, which are not impoverished like the old fields of Virginia, but too rank with teeming weeds and soil for the "old fogies" of Brazil. They consider it easier work to clear the virgin forests than to cultivate the ground afterward—a hint which has reconciled me very much to the timbered country, which is so much easier cleared than anything that I have ever seen in the backwoods. As to tools, the *espada* is superior to anything ever invented; and an agricultural friend who brought out brush-hooks and other contrivances has thrown them all aside He even found the Collins ax less serviceable than a peculiarly shaped native one—resembling a large, long handled tomahawk.

Three venerable ladies still survive who were of the choir of young girls that, dressed in white, greeted Washington as he entered Trenton in 1789, on his way to assume the Presidency, and who strewed his pathway with flowers. One (whose name we regret we have been unable to learn) yet lives in Trenton; another is the mother of the Hon. Mr. Chesnut, formerly Senator from South Carolina, and the third, Mrs. Sarah Hand, resides in Cape May county, N. J.

A recent German traveller writes as follows:—Every foot of land not in the forest is cultivated. There are no fences; the field is plowed up to the roadside, fruits and flowers are grown by every roadside that I travelled; no one disturbs them. The cattle, sheep and swine are kept in stables, or, if taken out, under the charge of a shepherd or herdsman.—Here and there, dotted over the landscape, we saw sheep in pasture but have seen no cattle or swine "running about loose." The *genus* "loafer" is unknown here.

RICHMOND, Jan 24th.—General Terry has issued a general order prohibiting any civil officer or other person from attempting to apply the provisions of the vagrant act, recently passed by the Legislature, to any colored person in the Department of Virginia. He says that the ultimate effect of the statute will be to reduce the freedmen to a condition of servitude worse than that from which they have been emancipated.

Pittsburg is well deserving of its *non de plume*, the Birmingham of America. Its substantial growth is indicated by the fact that seven years ago, that city had but five banks; now it has twenty, with a capital of 25,000,000. It has five large cotton factories, and several woolen ones. It has no less than fifty glass-making establishments, which produced $12,000,000 worth last year. In the iron trade, the amount of manufacture is immense. The value of its coal trade is estimated at $9,000,000, while its oil trade and manufacture is put at $25,000,000.

The number of postage-stamps made by the National Bank Note Company the past year was about four hundred millions. The number of three cents used is about one million a day. The cost of printing, perforating, gumming and packing the stamps, is twelve cents a thousand.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

Any Good News?

This interrogatory has been propounded to us about half-a-dozen times a day, on an average, for the last two moons, and we have always been, in all sincerity, compelled to reply in the negative, with few exceptions.

But, perhaps we cannot properly appreciate the times, or the signs of the times, and, therefore, all in search of the news would do well to favor us with their names accompanied with the needful, and be their own judges of the *quality* of the article, carefully prepared for the *Press*, with an eye single to the most reliable information the news market affords.

So far as the news from Washington is concerned, the proceedings of Congress give no evidence that the mantle of Webster or Clay has fallen upon any of its members. There are no great statesmen there, equal to the crisis,—at any rate they have not yet developed themselves.—There is too much bitterness and sectionalism displayed by the most prominent men in that once august body, to entitle them to the appellation of patriots or statesmen, in the true primitive sense of the terms, as held by the father of his country, or some of his illustrious successors, who, though dead, yet live in the memory of their countrymen.

According to our understanding, both the extremists, North and South, are guilty of bringing the trouble on the country, under which we are now suffering, which should be duly taken into consideration by Congress, particularly as the South acknowledges the fatal error committed.—The Northern people, now that slavery, the main spring of the trouble and the old bone of contention, is abolished, should not forget the part they acted in the drama, previous to the war, which so much exasperated the feelings of the South, and show some disposition to deal more leniently with her suffering sister States. The South has already suffered enough, in all conscience, and the masses, who, as a general thing, were forced into the contest, are willing to abide by the result, in good faith, thus far.

And a conciliatory course by Congress would disarm the leaders of the rebellion of any excuse for antagonistic feelings, and have a most salutary effect upon all concerned.

Should the Southern members of Congress be admitted to full fellowship, and civil government fully restored in the rebel States, the consummation to be wished by all good men would soon follow, and the South be enabled to commence a new career of usefulness and prosperity, in which the whole country is so deeply interested.

So far as our good old State of North Carolina, particularly, is concerned, the heart of the masses of the people of the State was never in the war,—the State was also the last to secede,—so-called,—and then only by force of circumstances, and therefore, we think, she is entitled to some consideration on account of her loyalty to the last extremity.

But there is no good news from Congress, yet. And we fear the temper displayed by the leaders in that assembly, if persisted in, will have a bad tendency. Let us put our trust in Him who rules the destiny of nations.

Our State Legislature has, so far, perfected very little of much importance. Hope wise counsels will ultimately prevail in that body, in view of all the surroundings.

For general news see elsewhere.

Bishop Bahnson has kindly furnished us with the following programme of the

PUBLIC SERVICES

at the Centenary Celebration of the Moravian Congregation at Salem, Feb. 19th and 20th, 1866.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.—At 9. A. M., Introductory Services.
At 10½, Preaching.
At 2½, P. M., Reading an Historical Account the past Century.
At 4, P. M., Meeting for the colored portion of the Congregation.
At 7, P. M., Evening Service, on the Graveyard;—weather permitting.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.—At 10, A. M., Preaching. which will close the *public* services.
At 7, P. M., the Sacrament of the Holy Communion will be administered, preceded, in the afternoon, by a Love-feast.—*To both these meetings only members of the church, and such as have been specially invited, can be admitted.*

☞ Petit larceny is not of unfrequent occurrence in this vicinity.

The last case of robbing smoke-houses is that of Alanson Brendel and John Young who have been committed on charge of stealing some ten pieces of bacon from George Campbell,—all of this county.

TAXES.—Mr. Wiley has received the tax lists for December last, and requires tax payers to meet him at the Court House on the 19th and 20th of this month, in order to liquidate the same, or ten per cent. will be added to the amount.

☞ The County Court Clerk handed us an additional list of fourteen newly appointed Magistrates, received a few days since. whose names appear in the Sheriff's advertisement, convening Magistrates to-day.

☞ Our thanks to Charles Teague, Esq, for Military public documents.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—There is an old widow lady now living in this place who has attained the unusual age of 103 years. Her name is Susan Brown, but perpaps she is more familiarly known to our town people by the cognomen of *old granny Brown*. On Sunday last a week ago, (Jan. 28th 1866,) she was 103 years old, and though at present in feeble health, she bears the weight of more than a century of years with remarkable strength and vigor. Her first and only husband, (an old soldier of the revolution of 1776,) died in 1812, nearly fifty-four years ago. Of her children, but one, a son, is now living, and he is ab out 70 years of age. She is blessed, however, with a large number of grand children and great g rand children.

Until quite recently, it was no unusual occurrence to see her on our streets in the neighborhood of her residence, or find her employed with the cares and duties of the family of her grandchild, with whom she is living. Though long past the age mentioned in Holy Writ as the term allotted to mortals, her mind is still clear and vigorous, and she ever appears pleased to recur and speak of the scenes and times long since past, and which go far beyond the recollection of her hearers.

Before the late war she enjoyed a pension from the U. S. government, and to no lady of the "olden times" did this stipend prove of more utility, or was more gladly received. We learn that she has received nothing from this source since the close of the contest, though it surely only requires that the facts of her case be made known to the authorities of the Pension Bureau, to insure its renewal, and thus again cheer her heart with the assurance that the deeds of her husband are not forgotten.

OUTRAGEOUS.—A friend has kindly favored us with the perusal of a letter giving the particulars of the outrage recently committed in Wayne County, on the person of Needham Perkins, well known in Guilford county. The particulars are as follows:

On the night of Jan. 30th, N. J. Perkins, a member of the Society of Friends, on his return from Wilmington, (where he had been to collect a considerable amount of money due him,) got off the train at Pikeville, and proceeding on the road between that Station and his residence, he was waylaid and attacked by two men, who knocked him down, cut his throat in four places and one of his ears off, and knocking out several of his teeth. The assassins having robbed him left him for dead; but he managed to get to his father's house some 700 yards distant, where, at last accounts, he was lying in a very precarious condition.

Forsyth Literary Society.

We have been requested to announce that it is proposed by the former members of this Society, to revive and re-establish it again, and that, for this purpose, a meeting will be held in their Hall in the Male Academy building on this, (Saturday evening,) for this express design.

Also, that all those who have any of the books belonging to the library of the Society. are requested to send or hand them in at the same time and place.

Young Men's Missionary Society.

The members of the Young Men's Missionary Society are requested to meet at the Male Academy on Sunday the 11th inst,, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Wm. A. Ackerman,—plantation for sale.

The National Revenue System.

A commission, consisting of David A. Welles, of New York, Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia, and S. S. Hayes, of Illinois, with E. B. Elliott, of Massachusetts, as Secretary, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. under act of last Congress, to revise and simplify the machinery for collecting National taxes, and entered upon its duties in June last. Their report on this subject has been laid before Congress. We learn from the Washington *Chronicle* the following interesting items.

In preparing the sytem now recommended to Congress, this Commission seems to have kept steadily in view the interests of the working masses of the people, those whose incomes are such as to make them feel the burden of taxation more grievously than the capitalist, the merchant, and the manufacturer. This will obviate one of the great defects of the present system, while at the same time increase the volume of the revenue.

The secret of successful taxation is to raise the most money with the least possible inconvenience to the people, and the Commission has proceeded upon this principle throughout. Among the changes they propose are an increase of the tax on raw cotton from two to five cents per pound, the tax to be collected not on the plantation, but from the manufacturer and from the exporting merchants at the port of shipment; an exemption of all incomes under one thousand dollars from the present income tax; a repeal of all taxes now levied upon wearing apparel, books, magazines, pamphlets, repairs of engines, cars, carriages, ships, watches, pianos, etc.; a reduction of the tax now levied on brokers sales of stocks from $5 per $1,000, to $1 per $1,000; a repeal of the taxes now levied on pig iron, ($2 40 per ton,) coal, (six cents per ton,) and crude petroleum, ($1 per gallon;) a reduction by one half on the duties now levied upon home manufactures generally; a reduction of taxes on distilled liquors from $2 to $1 per gallon.

The general effect of all the changes proposed will be a reduction of about one-fourth of the present burden of internal taxes. With these reductions the Commission is of opinion that our internal revenue will yet amount to $237,000,000 per annum; our duties on imports to $130,000,000, making a total revenue of $367,000,000. If this can be realized, (and we know of no good reason why it should not,) we will have about $100,000,000, after paying the current expense of the Government and the interest on our national debt, to apply annually to the reduction of the principal of the debt. The success of this calculation would result in the utter extinguishment of the entire debt in less than thirty years; and with a less oppressive, and consequently more popular mode of taxation, they propose raising nearly twice as much ravenue as was obtained by the present system in 1864.

The entire report is highly encouraging and satisfactory, and contains many points of interest which we shall have occasion to allude to more fully hereafter.—*Standard.*

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Senate, to day, discussed the bill providing for protection to all persons in their civil rights.

The House was engaged in discussing the bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Generals Meade and Thomas appeared on the floor, and a recess was taken, when the Speaker, in a few complimentary remarks, introduced them to the body. They returned their thanks, in short speeches, and, on motion of one of the members, three cheers were given by the House and the galleries.

The President to day, transmitted to the Senate the nomination of Minister to the Republic of St Domingo, as he believed the Commercial interests of this country would be benefited by its recognition, whilst such would accord with the settled policy of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate was engaged, in the discussion of the bill protecting all persons in their civil rights.

In the House, Mr. Stevens, from the reconstruction committee, reported back the Constitutional amendment, referred yesterday, recommending to amend by striking out the clause in relation to direct taxation. He made a speech, and alluded to the President in caustic terms. He said the President had violated the privilege of the House, by making commands whilst it was engaged in the consideration of an important question. Such an act, centuries ago, would have cost a British king his head; but we are tolerant of usurpation and abuse of power. At the conclusion of his remarks, the vote was taken and the constitutional amendment was carried, 120 to 46

It reads as follows:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said constitution, viz:

Representatives shall be opportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state excluding Indians not taxed, provided that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any state on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race and color shall be excluded from the basis of representation."

Mr. Howard made a speech on his resolution recommending the trial of Davis and Clay, and offered an amendment including others also.

WASHINGTON, Feb 1st.—The House Judiciary Committee, has reported adversely on all plans or bills looking to stay laws.

House is engaged in consideration of Senate bill to enlarge powers of the Freedmen's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Fessenden called up the joint resolution from the committee on reconstruction, proposing a constitutional amendment, basing representation upon population, and excluding from representation all persons denied suffrage on account of color.

Mr Sumner spoke in opposition, and offered a substitute declaring that all persons shall be equal before the law in civil or political rights. He occupied the attention of the Senate during the entire day, contending for perfect equality, political and civil, of all men.

In the House, a resolution was offered instructing the reconstruction committee to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax on rebellious States in order to defray the expenses of keeping up a standing army among them to preserve and maintain order.

The consideration of the bill extending the powers of the freedmen's bureau was then resumed, and an amendment adopted that its operation be confined to those States where the writ of habeas corpus is suspended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In the senate, the resolution of Mr. Willey, of West Virginia, was adopted, instructing the committee on the judiciary to report a bill providing payment to loyal citizens of the lately rebellious states for quartermaster stores taken from them for the use of the army.

The original freedmen's bill was passed in the House, 136 to 33.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House debated a bill setting apart all public lands in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, for homesteads for whites and blacks.

At an interview between Fred Douglas, and other negro delegates, President Johnson gave them to understand that he was opposed to negro suffrage.

Important Circular.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A circular has been issued from the treasury department rescinding former orders relative to taxation of manufactured articles in the hands of manufacturers in the southern States, which have hitherto been exempt from taxation. After the first of next month, such articles will be subject to the prescribed rates of taxation under the excise law, no matter what is the date of their manufacture.

MARRIED:

On the 8th inst., by Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Mr. WILLIAM MOSSER to Miss EMMA SNIPE, both of this place.

In Winston Jan. 31st, by G. H. Reniger, Esq, Mr. J. S. BRANSON to Miss NANCY MARSHALL, all of Forsyth county.

HOPE, HOPE,

a good article for sale—inquire at

THIS OFFICE.

State Legislature.

In the House, on Wednesday February 1st, while the code prepared for the government of freedmen was under consideration, Mr. Philips favored the right of negroes testifying in the Courts, as a matter of justice and policy—How, he asked, can we say, leave the freedmen to us, we will do him justice, refusing in the same breath to allow him to tell his tale before a jury of white men and white judges, &c.

In the SENATE, on Thursday, the committee on the judiciary reported back the bill to prohibit for a limited time the distillation of grain, with amendments, and recommended that it pass.

Bill making provision for the payment of interest now due on State bonds, was read second time and made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. Leitch, of Robeson, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to take into consideration the statute of limitation, ratified 10th of Feb. 1863, with a view to ascertain whether the same ever had any force or effect, and if so whether or not the provisions of the act are yet in force, and if not, to indicate the day when it ceased to operate, and to report by bill or otherwise.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Moore of Chatham, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Legislature appoint a special committee to confer with the Governor, and the Governor with the President, and the President with Congress, informing that body that North Carolina has done all demanded at her hands, and she is not admitted yet, and if there is yet more demanded of us, for our restoration, to let us know what it is, &c.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Salem Female Academy, passed its second and third readings under a suspension of the rules.

A bill to authorize the establishing a Court of arbitration in each county in the State, by the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, was, after some discussion, referred to a select committee. The committee on the judiciary had reported adversely to the passage of this bill.

A resolution appropriating $11,417 for the support of the Asylum for the Insane, passed its second reading.

Mr. McDonald, by leave, introduced a bill to extend the time for the redemption of lands sold for taxes. Referred to the committee on finance.

A bill to provide for the payment of the Federal land tax for the year 1861, was laid on the table, on second reading, under an adverse report from the committee on finance.

A bill to protect the culture of the grape and other fruits, was amended on its second reading, by making the stealing of water-melons larceney, at the instance of Mr Teague—The bill as amended passed its second reading.

At 12 o'clock, the House proceeded with the consideration of the bill concerning Negroes, Indians and persons of color, or mixed blood

Mr. Jenkins took the ground that this was a white man's government, and characterized as erroneous the intimation thrown out in the report of the Commission, that the Supreme Court of this State had decided that free negroes are citizens. He undertook to say that no such decision had ever been made. Calling attention to the unfriendly legislation of Indiana and other Northern States, against persons of color, &c. He was opposed to negroes testifying.

Mr. Philips with much earnestness and eloquence enforced his conviction that this grant of the right to testify, was demanded by the natural sense of justice of the enlightened christian world; that this consideration, aside from motives of policy, should induce a prompt and willing concession of a right it were cruel and unjust to deny.

At the close of Mr. Philips' remarks, on motion of Mr. Hoke, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Winstead from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported back the bill establishing a penitentiary, and recommended that it do not pass.

Mr. Bynum from the committee on finance, to whom was referred the bill to prevent the carrying of pistols, reported back the same, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. J. M. Leach, from the committee on banks and currency, reported back the bill authorizing the banks of the State to subscribe for stock in the National Bank, with a recommendation that it pass.

The legal status of the General Assembly was defined thus:

They declare the session of the General Assembly, which began on the 27th November, 1865, and ended by adjournment ONE SESSION. They provide that this session close by adjournment (to-day) February 3rd, 1866, to meet again on the 5th of February, 1866, and further for continuing over and resuming at the next session business pending in either House at the time of adjournment.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Paschall introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and what relief, can be provided by legislative action, for guardians and others acting in a fiduciary capacity, from liabilities for losses arising out of investments in the bonds and other securities of the Confederate States and this State, issued during the war, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

A bill to incorporate the English and American Wool and Vine Growing, Manufacturing, Mining and Agricultural Association in the United States of America, was put upon its several reading.

Mr. Henry, of Bertie, moved that the bill be amended by providing that a majority of the directors of this corporation shall be resident citizens of North Carolina. Not agreed to. Yeas 37, nays 41.

Mr. Henry, further moved to amend by requiring the location of all of the offices of this corporation, to be in the State of North Carolina Not agreed to.

Mr. Wilson opposed the passage of the bill. He was unwilling to encourage wholesale emigration in this State. He thought such an influx of foreigners would be detrimental to the best interest of the State.

Mr. Hoke said he had no interest in the bill further than the desire that all should feel in introducing a strong and reliable laboring element in the State. There was a general conviction of existence of such necessity, as no reliance could be placed on the negroes as a laboring class

The bill on motion of Mr. Baxter, was referred to the committee on the judiciary

Mr. McDonald, introduced a resolution that the committee on finance be instructed to inquire and report on the expedieney of so amending the existing law, granting time to persons whose land has been sold for taxes in which to redeem the same, as to extend the term of redemption from one to three years.—Adopted.

Pursuant to order, the House at 12 o'clock, resolved itself into committee of the whole, and resumed consideration of the bill concerning Negroes, Indians, and persons of color or of mixed blood

After discussion for and against allowing negro testimony in courts, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Monday

In Senate, on Saturday, Mr. A J. Jones from the joint select committee to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's message relating to the banks of the state, made a report in which the committee holds, that if the corporations of the banks still exist unimpared by the revolution and its legal consequences, the legislature cannot legitimately interfere with their capital—such legislation would tend to impair contracts, which is forbidden by the constitution of the United States. Any legislation authorizing the transfer of that coin, is in violation of contract.

The committee are of opinion that all or nearly all of the corporations, as such, have ceased to exist, as a legal consequence of the revolution.

The report acknowledges the south a conquered province, without terms—a theory accepted by the people; that President Johnson is the commander in-chief of the armies; that he had refused to accept terms offered by Gen. Sherman to recognize the government of N. Carolina; that he had by telegram dictated the action of the legislative bodies of the state; that he had caused to be convened the Convention contrary to the constitution of North Carolina, &c., &c.

The report is lengthy, and was listened to with profound attention. Senators declared it to be a very remarkable and extraordinary paper, inasmuch as it originates new ideas—ideas that had never suggested themselves to their minds. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Shober introduced a bill for the benefit of the public schools of the State. [Among other provisions in the bill, it provides for the issuing of certificates of indebtedness by the State to an amount not exceeding $200,000]

Bill to prevent the distillation of grain, and the bill to secure taxes from the distillation of spirituous liquors, were made the special order for Wednesday 12 o'clock.

Bill authorizing the banks of the State to subscribe for stock in the National Bank, was made the special order for Thursday next, 12 o'clock.

Bill making an appropriation for the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, was, under a suspension of the rules, passed its several readings.

Bill for the relief of landlords, consumed an hour in its consideration, and was tabled.

In the House, Mr. Manley introduced a bill to allow persons of Indian blood to bear testimony in controversies at law and equity. Placed on the calendar.

A bill to amend the 12th section of the 118th chapter of the revised code was put on its second reading. [Provides that widows dissenting from their husbands' will, may take of his personal estate as in cases of intestacy.]

The bill passed second and third readings under a suspension of the rules.

The status of General Assembly resolutions making two sessions instead of one passed with some amendments.

The bill declaring the validity of certain acts passed since 1861, being a part of the unfinished business of Dec. '65, will at once be recognized as the great rock upon which the last moments of the first session were shattered. It was again discussed with much feeling, and at considerable length, to-day.—Senators seem to attach considerable importance to its legal bearing, and accordingly have referred it to the committee on the judiciary.

In Senate, on Monday the 5th, Mr. Boner introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the town of Salem, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Morehead introduced a bill to outlaw felons who flee from justice. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr Covington, a bill to authorize the wardens of the poor to seize and sell the property of paupers admitted to the poor house. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

The bill to enable Sheriffs to collect arrears of taxes was tabled.

Bill to extend the time for the registration of deeds and other conveyances, passed 2nd reading.

In the House, a resolution was introduced accepting a donation of lands by the congress of the United States, under the act of July 2nd, 1862, Referred to the same committee.

A resolution was introduced to suspend the collection of tax on lands in North Carolina in order to afford the general assembly time to take such action as may be deemed best relative to the payment of the same.

A bill to repeal the usury laws so as to legalize the taking of a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent, came up on its second reading, and after considerable debate was rejected by a vote of 50 to 42. The vote was subsequently reconsidered and the bill made the special order for 12 o'clock, Tuesday.

Mr. Smith, of Hertford, a bill further suspending the operation of the statute of limitations.

The special order for 12 o'clock to-day, viz: the bill concerning negroes, Indians, &c., was postponed until eleven o'clock on Thursday next. A bill restoring jury trials to the county courts of the State, passed its third reading after discussion, without amendment.

On Tuesday, in Senate, bill to extend the time for the registration of deeds and conveyances was finally passed.

A bill to provide for the issue of three millions of Treasury notes was debated.

In the House, the bill in relation to Usury, was rejected.

Nothing else of special interest.

Rumors of War.—Judging from the telegraphic despatches of the daily press, for the past few days, we may be on the eve of startling events, but we doubt it.

The Liberal and Imperial troops in Mexico are on the move in and about the neighborhood of Bagdad It is reported that Juarez is in Texas.

The French troops entered Bagdad on the 26th. English, French, Spanish and Mexican Imperial war vessels are cruising about the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The Bagdad affair is being investigated.

There is also a report that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico.

Magistrates in Davidson County.

George Riley, C. F. Lowe, A. C. Hege, A Hargrave, Allison Watson, S. H. Farabee, Lewis Hanes, W. B. Hampton, G. W. Hege, Alfred Wood, A. R. Craver, John Wilson, W. P. Moore, Joseph H. Miller C. M. Perryman, B. F. Beckerdite, John D. Bodenhamer, Michael A. Miller, Valentine Hoover, Joshua Lee, J. E. Douthit Moses Evans, John Teague, Jacob Yokely, W. L. Cecil, Thomas Kennedy, A. J. Owen, James Wiseman, W. H. Badgett, Jos. C. Skeen, William Loftin, Daniel Ward, Abram Cross, W. P. Rice, D. W. C. Johnson, John Kendall, Green H. Lee, Henderson Fine, W. A. Redwine George Smith, J. N. Walker.

New Advertisements.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his tract of LAND, within half a mile of Salem, Forsyth County, N. C., containing about **76 ACRES**, embracing upland, bottom, and woodland.

The improvements are all new, and consist of two small framed comfortable Dwellings, a good Barn, an excellent Well of water and a young Orchard of choice fruit trees.

The location is healthy, and would suit any person desirous of carrying on a small farm, near town. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises.

WILLIAM A. ACKERMAN.

Feb. 10, 1866. 26-tf

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

AS Executor of the last Will and Testament of T. Leinbach, dec'd, I now offer, "with the consent of all parties interested," the **HOUSE AND LOT**, late residence of said T. Leinbach, in the town of Salem, together with a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at private sale.

The house is a good, substantial and convenient Brick Building. The lot is 100 feet front, by 200 feet deep, with an excellent well of water, and convenient out buildings on it.

F. W. LEINBACH.

Salem, Feb. 3d, 1866. 25-tf

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature for a charter to build a Railroad from High Point to Salem.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. PULLEN & SON.

Save Money.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS OCCASION to return his thanks to his former friends and customers for the liberal patronage received for the past years, and desires to call the attention (of the many persons who owe him) to the importance of an early settlement, since the firm has been changed to Hege Brothers, and the time of year has come for settlement.

From the fact that the most of us have lost considerable on account of the late unfortunate war, he will not be very particular in charging interest if settlements be made during the present month.

☞ Corn, Wheat, and country produce generally taken in payment of debts.

E L. HEGE.

Salem, Jan. 13th 1866. 22 1m

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., February 1st, 1866.

John N. Anderson,	John Leeker,
John T. Atwood,	Miss Elizabeth Miller,
William Aisley,	Thomas Murphy,
Henry Bowman,	John S. Macy,
John D. Bodenhamer, 2	Miss M. M. Mock.
Anderson Bodenhamer,	Mrs. Nancy McBride,
Miss Jenny Carell,	Miss Nannie E. Marshal,
Wm. Chafinane, (Col'd,)	M. C. Norman,
Mrs. Jane Chamberlain,	Mrs. Jan Norcros,
Mrs. Nancy B. Castle,	Miss Cerenia Ocerum,
Levi Cruchfield,	Miss Lydia Petree,
Philopena Cornelius,	Elijah S. Pegram,
Walter Duncan,	Isaac Prim,
A. B. Dillon,	Uriah Phelps,
N. C. Dawson,	Isaac Petree,
Newton Dasen,	L. E. Pitts,
Alexander Delap.	W. W. Phillips,
E. C. Dull,	J. Y. Pegram,
Franklin Fowler,	Harris Reead,
William R. Griffith,	Mrs. Mary M. Stokes,
B. Y. Hendricks,	Julia K. Swim,
Soloman H Helcepeck,	Edward T. Shultz,
Elisha Harper,	Andrew Snipes.
Miss Martha Hendricks,	J. Strupe,
Mrs. John C. Hooper,	A. T. Snider,
P. A. Hegge,	Romles Stanley,
J. G. Jones,	Miss Josephine Sink,
John Annie Johnson,	Mary Stanley,
Henry Jonson,	John Vance,
Miss Mary Jones,	Miss Henrietta Wall,
Miss Nancy Johnson,	Wm. Waldraiven, 2
M. Kelly,	Miss Martha Wheeler,
John A. Lasser,	Job Worth,
Mrs. Lucy Locke,	Jacob Willyard,
James Looper,	Miss Nancy York.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1st., 1866.

FRESH AND GENUINE

GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

JUST received at the Salem Drug Store, a lot of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, among which may be found:

Cabbage,	Cucumber,	Beans,
Early York,	White Spine,	Six Weeks,
Drum Head,	Long Green,	Ex. Early,
Ox Heart,	and other var.	Lima.
White Onion,	Lettuce,	Peas,
Yellow Onion,	Nutmeg Melon,	Radish,
Bell Pepper,	Citron "	Egg Plant,
Asparagus,	Okra,	Salsify,
Beet, extra early,	Parsnip	Squash.
Carrot,	Tomato, new var.	Turnip,

WHITE AND YELLOW ONION SETTS.

&c. &c. &c.

A lot of FLOWER SEEDS suitable for borders

☞ Remember the place—Salem Drug Store, sign of the BIG MORTAR,—Post Office Building.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1866.

N, W. Glenn, Administrator of Alfred Tate,
vs
Heirs at Law of Alfred Tate.
Petition to sell land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Calvin Tate, is not a resident of this State.—it is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court make advertisement according to law, during six weeks, in some newspaper of this State, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in April next, and show cause, if any he hath, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, J. G. Marler, Clerk of said Court, at office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in January, 1866. Issued January 16th, 1866.

J. G. MARLER, *Clerk*.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-6t.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

John L. Peddycord, Executor of the last Will of Grizilla Peddycord, deceased.
against A. J. Peddycord and others, the legatees and heirs at law of said Testatrix.

Petition to sell the land of said testatrix, to pay her debts

It appearing to me, by affidavit, that John Weer and his wife Louisa, and Joshua Snider and his wife Nancy, defendants in said petition, reside beyond the limits of this State:—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the Town of Salem for six successive weeks, for them to appear and make defence at the next term of said Court, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1866; otherwise said petition will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard accordingly.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of said Court at office, this 19th day of January, A. D. 1866.

N. S COOK, C. C. C.

CHARLES E. KLUGE,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

GEO. W. REED & CO.,

Wholesale Clothiers,

AND JOBBERS OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.

423 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NATIONAL EXPRESS

AND TRANSPORTATION

COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY chartered by the State of Virginia, and organized with

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

AS ITS PRESIDENT,

has opened an agency at

HIGH POINT,

and is now prepared to do a

General Express Business,

in the transportation of

Freight,

Currency,

Gold,

and Valuables,

of every description, between High Point and the following cities and towns:

New York,	Philadelphia,
Boston,	Baltimore,
Washington,	Georgetown,
Alexandria,	Lynchburg,
Staunton,	Richmond,
Greensborough,	Petersburg,
Danville,	Norfolk,
Raleigh,	Wilmington,
Weldon,	Goldsborough,
New Berne,	Knoxville,
Bristol, Tenn.	Morganton,
Winsboro', S. C.,	Charleston, S.C
Fredericksburg, Va.,	Tarboro, N. C.

and accessible points in the States of New York Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and Way Stations on the following named Railroads:

Baltimore and Ohio,
Orange and Alexandria,
Virginia and Tennessee,
Virginia Central,
Petersburg and Weldon,
Richmond and Danville,
Petersburg and Lynchburg,
Raleigh and Gaston,
North Carolina Central,
Wilmington and Weldon,
Atlantic and North Carolina,
Charlotte and South Carolina,
Western N. Carolina.
Western Division Wilmington C. & R. R.

As the line of Railroads is opened, they will extend their business to all points in the South, in addition to those named.

The company has also such favorable contracts with Steamer Lines from all Northern ports to those of the South, as will enable it to deliver goods at all inland points at rates below the usual charges. The Tariff of charges will be based upon a fair business per centage above the cost of transportation, without being onerous or oppressive; nor will it be made less than the cost of transportation, with the view to break down or drive off any rival, to advance to oppressive and unnecessary high rates. Upon this basis the company solicits public patronage.

W. G BARBEE,

Jan. 6,-21-3m. Agent, High Point.

New Family Grocery.

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED,
BACON, LARD, BUTTER,
CHEESE, FISH, SARDINES,
CRACKERS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
SPICES, CANDIES, and all articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Provision Store.

Will buy Flour Grain, Potatoes, Butter, &c., at market prices for Barter or Cash.

Just received a lot of that justly celebrated

Durham Smoking Tobacco.

A fresh supply of good "Carolina Belle" snuff in store and for sale by

H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Nov. 25th, 1865. 15-3m

NOTICE.

The General Assembly having appointed the persons who are named below, Justices of the Peace for Forsyth County, they are notified to assemble at the Court House in Winston, on Saturday the 10th day of February, 1866, for the purpose of being qualified and organizing the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County:

Philip Mock.	John Hedgecock.
William Doub.	Anderson Nicholson
Thomas Long.	J. R. Reed.
Thomas Hunter.	Adam Snow.
C. D. Sides.	T. C. Johnson.
Thomas Spaugh.	Wm. A. Vest.
James C. Crews.	Wm. Shore.
Sandy Flynt.	Wm. Thornton.
Wm R. Griffith.	Peter E. Light.
W. A. Harper.	James Brendle.
M. V Werner.	J P. Crews
J. P. Vest.	Wm. Morris.
E. A. Vogler.	G V. Balp.
John Siewers.	Tyre Carter.
Augustus Fogle.	Philip Kerner.
Wm. F. Shultz.	Israel Roberson.
J. Boner.	John Morris.
F. L Gorrell.	Geo S. Matthews
J. D Tavis.	Hardin Haizlip.
G. H. Renigar.	Wm. McMillan.
Jacob Tise.	N. F. Sullivan.
J. D. Payne.	Solomon Teague.
J. H. Hester.	Aquilla Pitts.
Z. J Strafford.	John Hasten.
Peter A. Wilson.	Martin Vance.
Caleb Idol.	John Beeson.
V. M. Perry.	James E. Matthews.
Smith Linville.	Const. L. Rights.
Vachel Craft.	Levi Spach.
John Shore.	E. Perrell.
Charles Atwood.	Charles Teague.

M. MASTEN, *Sheriff*.

January 31st, 1866.

Notice.

I will sell, near War Hill, Surry Co., on the 26th day of February, one pair of superior FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, four feet diameter, and only in use some twelve months. Terms made known on day of sale. JOB. WORTH, Adm't

2[illegible]-4. of W. B. Davis, dec'd.

J. L. Fulkerson's Column.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready-made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and T immings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens. &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots.

as well as the cheap and heay Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Currycombs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL, consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL,

OF GROCERIES

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudauum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Heofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice aiticle of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of *FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,* for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of *WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,* such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick, *SHOE FINDINGS,* such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather,** which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C,, Dec, 16th, 1865. 19-tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,* which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs,* "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures,* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GREAT GIFT SALE

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jewelers' Association,

Capital - - - - - 1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.

Splendid List of Articles

All to be sold for one dollar each.

50	Superior Grand Piano Fortes,	$300	to $1,200
100	Splendid 7-Octave Pianos,	400	to 800
150	Melodeons, the best made,	100	to 200
175	First-class Sewing Machines,	50	to 150
250	Solid Silver Dining Sets,	75	to 300
500	Silver Salvers and Urns,	50	to 250
200	Solid Silver Tea Sets,	50	to 300
200	Gold Hunting Watches,	50	to 200
250	Ladies' Enaml'd Gold Watches,	50	to 200
500	Gents Hunting Silver Watches	35	to 100
500	Open face Silver Watches,	25	to 60
250	Diamond Rings,	50	to 100
1000	Solid Silver Card Cases,	15	to 25
2000	Silver Salt Stands,	6	to 14
3000	Silver Egg Stands	18	to 20
2000	Silver Ice Pitchers,	25	to 50
50,000	Sets Silver Tea Spoons,	5	to 15
10 000	Sets Silver Table Spoons	8	to 25
10,000	Sets Silver Knives and Forks	10	to 39
5000	Pairs Silver Napkin Rings	5	to 20
1000	Doz Silver Nut Picks,	12	to 25
6000	Silver Cake, Pie and Fruit Knives	5	to 15
10,000	Engravings, Rosewood Frames,	5	to 25
6000	Engravings, Gilt Frames	6	to 30
6000	Large Photographs, in Frames	5	to 25
1000	Fine Oil Paintings	25	to 100
2000	China Vases and Mantel Ornam'ts,	6	to 10
6000	Fine 6 blade Pocket Knives,	5	to 10
3000	Ivory and Pearl Back Combs	10	to 25
5000	Ivory and Gold headed Canes	5	to 25
3000	Toilet Sets, Perfumery, etc.	5	to 15
6000	Ladies' Trav'g Bags and Portm's	3	to 20
2000	Ivory and Sandal Wood Fans	5	to 50
3000	Photograph Albums, all sizes	5	to 30
2000	Gold Vest, and Neck Chains	15	to 30
2000	Gold Oval Band Bracelets	5	to 10
5000	Chased Gold Bracelets	6	to 12
2000	Chatelaine and Guard Chains,	5	to 25
7000	Solitaire and Gold Brooches	5	to 10
2000	Lava and Florentine Brooches	4	to 10
5000	Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches,	4	to 10
5000	Mosaic, Jet and Lava Ear Drops,	4	to 10
7500	Coral Emerald Ear Drops,	3	to 8
5000	California Diamond Breast Pins,	3	to 10
3000	Sets of Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, studs, etc.	3	to 11
3000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc,	3	to 8
10,000	Lockets, double glass,	3	to 5
5000	Lockets for Miniatures,	5	to 10
3000	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.,	3	to 8
5000	Plain Gold Rings,	4	to 10
5000	Chased Gold Rings,	4	to 10
10,000	Shield and Signet Rings,	3	to 10
10 000	California Diamond Rings,	2	to 20
7500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet,	5	to 10
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Coral,	8	to 21
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Onyx,	10	to 15
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Lava,	12	to 20
2500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Mosaic,	20	to 30
0,000	Gold Pees, with Silver Holders,	5	to 10
15000	Gold Pens, with Gold Holders,	6	to 12

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our Certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER, SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery, Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionabl Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Currycombs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton. &c. &c., containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

LOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful fer past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. **E. A. VOGLER.**

tf

Send 25 cents for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list, and particulars; also *Terms to Agents.*

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON & CO.

Jan. 6, 1866. 21-3m

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

No. 6, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N.C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 30, 1865. [8—6md

Fresh Arrivals of Goods,

ABOUT TWICE A WEEK,

BY EXPRESS,

FROM NEW YORK & PHILAELPHIA,

AND PRICES COMING DOWN.

at E. A. VOGLER'S.

BLUM'S ALMANACS

FOR 1866.

JUST published, Blum's popular Almanac for 1866, containing the usual astronomical calculations, and much interesting reading matter,—full 36 pages.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1865.

Benton Binkly, Administrator of Daniel Stoltz, deceased, vs.

Philip Stoltz and others.

Petition to sell land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Philip Stoltz, James Stoltz, William Stoltz, Johnson Stoltz, Elijah Spainhour, Rebecca Spainhour, George Miller and Wife Anna, Jos. McBride and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State:

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Philip Stoltz, James Stoltz, William Stoltz, Johnson Stoltz, Elijah Spainhour, Rebecca Spainhour, George Miller and wife Anna, Jos. McBride and wife Nancy, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court house in Winston, on the first Monday in March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness H. A. Morris, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of Dec. 1865.

H. A MORRIS, C. C. C.

By C. L. BANNER, D. C.

Winston Dec. 18th 1865.

COPY BOOKS, PASS BOOKS,

at this Office.